Assignment 3

Administration, Supervision, and Training (Cont'd)

Textbook Assignment: Engineman 1&C, NAVEDTRA 10543-E1, Pages 2-39 through 2-53

Learning Objective: Recognize the purpose of and the types of inspections held in the engineering department aboard ship, and describe the methods and procedures for conducting each.

● Information for questions 3-1 and 3-2. An inspection party from destroyer A boards destroyer B and proceeds to carry out a competitive material inspection.

3-1. Which of the following officers most probably determined the type of inspection to be held aboard destroyer B?

1. Fleet commander
2. Type commander
3. Commanding officer of destroyer B only
4. Commanding officer of destroyer B and the commanding officer of destroyer A

3-2. The inspection party was most probably selected by the

1. CNO
2. type commander
3. division commander
4. commanding officer of destroyer A

● Questions 3-3 and 3-4 are to be judged True or False.

3-3. The administrative inspection of a ship's engineering department is concerned with the ship's readiness to carry out its basic mission.

3-4. The appearance of the engineering personnel is evaluated for grading purposes during administrative inspections.

3-5. During the general administration inspection, which of the following has a direct bearing on the ship's engineering department?

1. Acquaintance of engineering personnel with the ship's administrative procedures
2. Proper maintenance of operating logs
3. Indoctrination procedures for new personnel
4. All of the above

3-6. An administrative inspection of a ship's engineering department is principally concerned with the department's

1. paper work
2. administration of divisional responsibilities
3. assignment of personnel to administrative duties
4. training facilities

3-7. Who normally provides checkoff lists for administrative inspections of ships?

1. Type commander
2. Division commander
3. Captain of the ship that will conduct the inspection
4. Captain of the ship that will be inspected

3-8. An administrative inspection is being conducted in the engineering department. Which of the following bills should be inspected by the assistant inspector for adequacy, completeness, and correctness?

1. Fueling Bill
2. Engineering Casualty Bill
3. Watch, Quarter, and Station Bills
4. All of the above

3-9. The best way for an inspector to determine whether personnel are familiar with the operating instructions of their department is to question the

1. department head concerning the methods of instruction
2. leading petty officers of the department
3. newly assigned or nonrated personnel in the department
4. personnel at random

3-10. How does an inspector determine the methods employed in the engineering department to locate stowed items?

1. By examining the various supply records and forms
2. By inspecting the stowage bins and boxes
3. By asking a senior petty officer how he would locate an item
4. By questioning a department officer on the methods employed

3-11. What type of inspection is mainly concerned with a ship's ability to carry out its wartime missions?

1. Administrative inspection of the ship as a whole
2. Administrative inspection of the ship's departments
3. Operational readiness inspection
4. Material inspection

3-12. Which of the following types of inspections include battle problems?

1. Material inspections and operational readiness inspections
2. Operational readiness inspections only
3. Material inspections only
4. All formal inspections

3-13. HOW is a ship's performance during its operational readiness inspection measured?

1. By the standard of professional ability attained by the crew
2. By the ship's ability to perform its wartime functions adequately
3. By the completeness, adequacy, and implementation of its Battle Bill
4. All of the above

3-14. The operational readiness observing party differs from the administrative inspecting party in that it usually contains

1. fewer warrant officers
2. more third class petty officers
3. fewer commissioned officers
4. more leading petty officers

3-15. What is the primary function of the battle problem as it is related to the engineering department of a ship?

1. To test the teamwork within the department
2. To evaluate the quality of the ship's equipage
3. To test the skill of rated personnel in the department
4. To measure the operational efficiency of the engineering machinery

3-16. The value of a battle problem to a ship's company is directly proportional to the

1. amount of preparation time allowed the ship's company before zero problem time
2. amount of realism provided in the problem
3. skill of the observing party evaluating operational procedures
4. number of trained observers conducting the problem

3-17. What specific element increases the value of a battle problem to a ship's company?

1. Surprise
2. Dress rehearsal
3. Advance notice
4. Suspense

3-18. Which of the following types of information should be supplied to a ship before a battle problem begins?

1. The time of "darken ship" inspection
2. The time of a simulated casualty to the power supply
3. The end of problem time
4. The time of JV telephone circuit casualty

● Question 3-19 is to be judged True or False.

3-19. When practicable, during a battle problem, pertinent information should be given verbally by observers to the ship's crew.

3-20. When may an observer coach ship's personnel during a battle problem?

1. When questioned by personnel concerning imposed casualties
2. When imposed casualties are undiscovered by personnel
3. When it is inconvenient to simulate casualties
4. When the corrective action taken by personnel is inappropriate

3-21. During a battle problem, a valve must be closed in order to simulate a casualty to a main engine. Which of the following personnel should actually close the valve?

1. The assistant inspector
2. A member of the observing party
3. A member of the ship's engineering force
4. Either a member of the ship's engineering force or a member of the observing party

3-22. During a battle problem, an observer has requested that the feedwater to the boilers be shut off to simulate a boiler casualty. What should the engineer officer of the watch do?

1. Direct the engineroom personnel to do whatever the observer requests
2. Not permit this to be done
3. Make sure the supply of lubricating oil to the main engines is stopped at the same time
4. Allow only the observer to handle the shutoff valve

3-23. Which of the following personnel are responsible for setting up provisions for emergency action in case of a real casualty during a battle problem?

1. Type commander
2. Ship's company and the observing party
3. Ship's company only
4. Observing party only

3-24. Who uses the engineering telephone circuits during the battle problem?

1. The observing party, to announce start and end of the problem
2. The observing party, in case of actual casualty
3. The ship's personnel, in case of actual casualty
4. The ship's engineering personnel, to cope with the battle problem assigned to the ship

● Question 3-25 is to be judged True or False.

3-25. In a shipboard battle problem, observers should use equal effort to note excellence as well as weakness.

3-26. The analysis of a battle problem is divided into two steps:

1. critique and observers' reports
2. captain's report and observers' reports
3. critique and ship's company report
4. observers' and ship's company reports

3-27. Which of the following personnel attend the critique that is held aboard ship after a battle problem?

1. Commanding officer, department heads, chief observer, and senior observers
2. All ship's officers, chief observer, and senior observers
3. All ship's officers, some chiefs and first class petty officers, chief observer, and senior observers
4. All ship's officers, some chiefs and first class petty officers, and chief observer

3-28. Who sets down the format of the observers' reports?

1. The senior observer for each department
2. The chief observer
3. The type commander
4. The fleet commander

3-29. After an operational readiness inspection, one purpose of supplying the inspected ship with copies of the inspector's report is to provide the inspected ship with a

1. checkoff list for correcting defects
2. statement of probable action by the type commander
3. schedule for future overhaul periods
4. statement of condition of material in comparison with other ships in the division

3-30. When evaluating the performance of an engineering department during a battle problem, an observer checks the extent to which the engineering department carries out which of the following tasks?

1. Exercises engineering casualty control measures
2. Utilizes damage control features built into the ship
3. Maintains maximum mobility and manueverability of the ship
4. All of the above

3-31. The specific purpose of the material inspection is to determine whether the

1. ship's machinery is kept clean
2. cleanliness of a ship's compartments meets acceptable standards
3. correct procedures are being used in the maintenance of machinery and equipment
4. military bearing and appearance of a ship's personnel have improved materially since the last inspection

3-32. Which of the following types of inspections is similar to the Board of Inspection and Survey inspection?

1. The shipwide administrative inspection
2. The departmental administrative inspection
3. The material inspection
4. The operational readiness inspection

● Question 3-33 is to be judged True or False.

3-33. Unless they have a direct bearing on the material condition, administrative methods and cleanliness should NOT be considered as part of a material inspection.

3-34. A list of the units to be opened is furnished to the ship for material inspection by the

1. type commander
2. Board of Inspection and Survey
3. chief inspector
4. individual inspectors

● Question 3-35 is to be judged True or False.

3-35. All material deficiencies found during an inspection, but NOT included on the Work List are noted as discrepancies by the chief inspector.

3-36. The information on the condition sheets provided to the inspection party describes the condition of

1. the machinery to be opened
2. the machinery to be tested
3. all parts of the ship, and all machinery and equipment on board
4. machinery to be operated

3-37. The preliminary copies of the condition sheets to be used for a material inspection are filled in by the

1. type commander
2. division commander
3. ship that conducts the inspection
4. ship to be inspected

3-38. Which of the following items should be entered on a condition sheet?

1. Machinery to be opened for inspection
2. Equipment to be operated
3. Material condition of an inoperative safety device
4. All of the above

● Question 3-39 is to be judged True or False.

3-39. Condition sheets describe the condition of the ship's hull, machinery, and equipment. Condition sheets are filled in by the inspected ship's company and used by the inspection party as a checkoff list and inspection record during the inspection. After the inspection, condition sheets are used in preparing the final inspection report on the condition of the ship.

3-40. Why is chapter 090 of the Naval Ships' Technical Manual important?

1. It is a guide for use when opening particular machinery units
2. It is a comprehensive material inspection guide
3. It is a guide for preparing Work Lists
4. It is a guide for preparing Condition Sheets

3-41. Who furnishes the condition Sheets used in material inspections?

1. Inspecting party
2. Inspected ship
3. Division commander
4. Type commander

3-42. Which of the following statements describes the manner in which a material inspection should proceed?

1. All equipment of the same type should be inspected simultaneously
2. A predetermined inspection schedule should be followed
3. Inspection of each space should be completed before the next is begun
4. Inspections of all units should be made with the knowledge and assistance of ship's personnel

3-43. Which of the following is a main inspection item for a material inspection of engineering spaces?

1. Procedures used for the replacement of repair parts
2. Installation and maintenance of required firefighting equipment in the engineering spaces in accordance with up-to-date procedures
3. Maintenance of equipment custody cards
4. Knowledge by responsible engineering personnel of current instructions regarding routine testing and inspections

3-44. After a material inspection, one purpose of supplying the inspected ship with copies of the inspector's report is to provide the ship with a

1. checkoff list for correcting defects
2. statement of probable action by the type commander
3. schedule for future overhaul periods
4. statements of condition of material in comparison with other ships in the division

3-45. Who evaluates the results of a material inspection on the basis of reports submitted to the inspector of each inspection group?

1. CNO
2. Type commander
3. Ship's commanding officer
4. Chief inspector

3-46. The main difference between a material inspection group and the Board of Inspection and Survey is that the Board

1. is interested mainly in operational readiness
2. is not from Forces Afloat, but is especially appointed
3. contains at least 10 officers
4. is interested mainly in administrative efficiency

3-47. Following a shipboard material inspection, which of the following items will be included in the report submitted by the Board of Inspection and survey?

1. The general condition of the ship
2. The suitability of the ship for further service
3. A list of proposed repairs, alterations, and design changes
4. All of the above

3-48. After conducting trials and inspections of a new or converted ship prior to final acceptance for naval service, the Board of Inspection and Survey will include in its report all of the following information EXCEPT the

1. recommended changes in design
2. existing defects and deficiencies in material and performance
3. explanation of how speed and shaft horsepower are determined
4. opinion as to who is responsible for correcting reported defects

3-49. To whom does the Board of Inspection and Survey submit recommendations for the acceptance or rejection of a new ship?

1. Bureau of Ships
2. Prospective fleet commander
3. Chief of Naval Operations
4. Secretary of the Navy

3-50. Which of the following tests are included in the acceptance trial tests?

1. Full power runs and boiler overload tests
2. Quick-reversal and backing tests
3. Steering and anchor engine tests
4. All of the above

Learning Objective Indicate familiarity with and the procedure for conducting routine ship's trials.

3-51. Which of the following trials are considered routine ship's trials?

1. Laying up, final acceptance, and recommissioning
2. Tactical, standardization, and post repair
3. Economy, post repair, and full power
4. Preliminary acceptance, economy, and builder's

3-52. Which of the following ships should be required to have a post repair trial?

1. An MSO deploying to the Mediterranean
2. A DE finishing extensive repairs to its hull
3. An AO switching home ports from Norfolk to San Diego
4. A CVS completing a routine naval shipyard overhaul period

3-53. Who determines the specific nature of a post repair trial?

1. Type commander
2. Commanding officer of the ship
3. Shipyard commander
4. Both 2 and 3 above

3-54. Before a competitive trial is conducted, how much time is a ship normally allowed to test and adjust the machinery overhauled by naval shipyard personnel?

1. 1 week
2. 2 weeks
3. 20 days
4. 1 month

3-55. Which of the following ship's trials is a competitive trial?

1. Standardization
2. Economy
3. Tactical
4. Recommissioning

3-56. Before a full power trial, the ship's engineer officer makes a report on the condition of the engineering plant to the

1. Board of Inspection and Survey
2. chief inspector
3. engineering inspector
4. commanding officer

3-57. What kind of trouble can be expected when a full power trial is held in shallow water?

1. Excessive speed
2. Multiple pump failures
3. Overloading of the propulsion plant
4. Foaming of lube oil in reduction gears

3-58. A full power trial planned for 3 hours duration has to be interrupted at the end of 2 hours. What action should be taken?

1. The remaining hour of the full power trial should be completed at the first opportunity
2. Two more hours of full power trial should be conducted at the first opportunity
3. The trial should be regarded as unsatisfactory and another trial of 3 hours duration should be held at the first opportunity
4. The trial should be regarded as unsatisfactory and a special report should be made to the Board of Inspection and Survey

3-59. When should the displacement corresponding to the ship's draft be recorded during a trial run?

1. At the start and end of the trial only
2. At the middle of the trial only
3. At the start, middle, and end of the trial
4. Every hour of the trial

3-60. Who determines the full-power rpm requirements for a ship that is running a full-power trial?

1. The chief observer
2. The type commander
3. BUSHIPS
4. The Chief of Naval Operations

● Question 3-61 is to be judged True or False.

3-61. Before the official full power trial period starts, the ship is normally operated at full power long enough to permit all readings to become constant.

3-62. An economy trial is normally conducted over a period of

1. 6 hr
2. 5 hr
3. 3 hr
4. 4 hr

● Question 3-63 is to be judged True or False.

3-63. When a ship fails a performance trial, the type commander may specify a retrial which he deems appropriate to, demonstrate satisfactory engineering readiness.

3-64. Which of the following actions is NOT a duty of the assistant chief observer?

1. Taking counter readings
2. Supervising the engineroom observers
3. Checking tank soundings
4. Checking fuel oil meter readings

3-65. Which of the following personnel makes out the economy trial report?

1. Commanding officer
2. Chief observer
3. Assistant chief observer
4. The assistant observers

3-66. What information should be furnished in writing to the chief observer prior to the start of a full power trial?

1. Date of last undocking
2. Dates of last testing of all machinery safety devices
3. Authorized and actual settings of all main machinery safety settings
4. All of the above

3-67. When a minimum draft has NOT been specified by trial requirements, the liquid loading should NOT be less than what percentage of the full load capacity?

1. 25%
2. 50%
3. 75%
4. 90%

3-68. When should the chief observer determine the ship's draft and trim for a trial?

1. Before and after the trial
2. At the middle of the trial
3. At the start, middle, and end of the trial
4. Every hour of the trial

3-69. A competitive trial report normally includes data on

1. condenser water injection and discharge temperatures
2. consumption of fuel oil per hour
3. bearing clearances before and after the trial
4. ship's trim under full power

3-70. How often are readings taken and recorded during an economy trial?

1. Every half hour
2. Every hour
3. At the start and end of the trial
4. At the start, middle, and end of the trial

3-71. A ship undergoing a 4-hour full power trail is equipped with a torsionmeter for measuring shaft horsepower. To determine the power being developed, how many observations should be taken?

1. At least one during the trial
2. At least two during the trial
3. At least one each hour
4. At least two each hour

3-72. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of engineering department personnel during an engineering trial?

1. To provide observers with a written statement of the date of the ship's last undocking
2. To ensure that clocks are synchronized in all engineering spaces and on the bridge
3. To provide the usual "housekeeping" and auxiliary loads
4. To check the setting of machinery safety devices